

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1858.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, until first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of **TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858**, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

The Vote on Kansas.

Taking the vote on Mr. Harris' resolution as a test, we still adhere to the opinion that there can be obtained a majority in the House in favor of the admission of the new State with the Leocompton Convention. Thus: An actual majority of the whole House as it now stands, there being one or two vacancies, is 117. Well, the vote in opposition to Mr. Harris' resolution was 111, absent Bonham, of S. C., Caruthers, of Missouri, Clark, of New York, Gilmer, of N. C., Leidy, of Pennsylvania, and Reilly, of Pennsylvania, six whose votes will be given for Kansas. Among those absent or refusing to vote, we find two classes as Americans, to wit, Harris, of Maryland, and Mattoon, of New York. Without a change, this is the only additional strength the opponents of Kansas can muster. Taking the previous vote, when the resolution to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Territories was defeated by one, the showing is more favorable.

But, although we shall feel pleased by the settlement of this question, we are forced to the conclusion that the thing is not done. The battle has been fought and the victory won, but not by the South. Mr. Seward, the coolest and most far-reaching of our sectional enemies, stated this plainly enough in the Senate a few days ago. The power of self-defense in the Union is gone. The equilibrium in both branches of the federal legislature has been destroyed, never to be restored. We have struggled for a recognition of our Constitutional rights, and say what we may, we have obtained that recognition, so far as the mere law of the matter goes. We have established our rights, our enemies have secured their powers. Instead of an equal and balancing ball, the South has sunk to the numerical position, not of a division, but of a subdivision. In truth, this is now a northern government, because the North, having the power, can at any time make it so. There are now numbers of gallant men at the North who say to our representatives in Congress, "stand up to your rights, and we will stand up to you." But these are men that are marked, spotted, denounced by name, hunted down by Black Republicans and Know Nothings at the North, and, worse still, by renegade Democrats, North and South. The time is coming—certainly coming—when the party that stands up for the equality and constitutional rights of the South must go into a minority, a permanent minority. As Democrats, we may feel this the more sensitively because the only friends the South can look for from the North are Democrats; but leaving aside party considerations, and looking at the matter in its broadest aspect, we cannot fail to recognize the truth of what we have already asserted that the ground upon which the South has heretofore stood in the Union is gone—whether she will seek for that ground self-protection—out of it, is a question for herself to decide, and another decade cannot pass without that question being forced to a decision.

There will soon be three houses "going to be built at Morehead City," and Mr. Morehead "desires" going into the commission business. The railroad to "Morehead City," and parts adjacent, will not cost the State of North Carolina much over the paltry sum of two millions of dollars—something near on to a million for each of the houses going to be built at the great emporium!

Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Co.

The stockholders in this Company held their annual meeting at Columbia last week. From the report of Wm. Johnson, Esq., President, it appears that the gross receipts for the past year were \$240,722 03, and the expenses of working the road \$119,167 42, leaving a net profit of \$121,554 61, applicable to the payment of interest and dividends and to construction and property account, to which latter account seventeen thousand dollars are charged. There is a falling off in receipts of \$15,319 60, as compared with the previous year, and a saving of expenses of \$38,937 81, exhibiting a net gain of \$23,618 21.

Wm. Johnston was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors: A. B. Davidson, A. B. Springs, J. A. Young, J. H. White, S. McAlley, H. C. Brawley, W. Robertson, T. S. DuBose, A. R. Taylor, Henry Lyons, John Caldwell.

Mount Vernon Festival at Clinton.

We are requested to state that the ladies will give a festival in the town of Clinton, Sampson county, on Monday evening, the 22d inst., being Washington's birthday, in aid of the funds of the "Mount Vernon Association." We do so with pleasure. Apart from the cause, in which all sympathize, we feel assured that the occasion itself will be a delightful one. When the ladies take anything in hand, it is bound to succeed, especially in anything. We would like much to be able to visit Clinton on the 22d, but—there's the rub—but we can't. We can at least tender our best wishes, and we send them in all sincerity.

THE ANNA E. GLOVER.—A new schooner, with above name, intended to run as a packet between this port and Boston, in connection with the M. Y. Davis, arrived out here on Saturday, consigned to G. W. Davis, Esq. She was built at Long Island, N. Y., by Hiram Girard, being the 54th sch. built by him, and is owned by Captain J. O. Robinson, her commander, Capt. G. W. Robinson, and Hiram Girard. Length of keel 100 feet—length over all 119 feet—depth of hold 10 feet—breadth of beam 28 feet—capacity, 2,500 bbls.—draws when loaded 10½ to 11 feet. She is a handsome, well-built, staunch craft—has handsome accommodations for passengers, and is every way worthy of her very clever commander and consignee.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate, we find that of J. S. Dancy, of North Carolina, to be consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Having no private schemes to promote—no private feelings to gratify—being impelled simply by a desire to speak the truth as it appears to us, we feel called upon to remark that it is a fine day.

The Post Master General has established a Post Office by the name of Maxwell, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in Brunswick county, N. C. R. Council, P. M.

Anniversaries.—Adam and Eve's day. We see Valentines in the windows, and learn, on enquiry, that the anniversary of St. Valentine, whoever he was, will take place—come off—be celebrated, on Sunday next, the 14th inst. Whether it be the anniversary of his birth, death or marriage, we are unable to say. It is the general impression that he never was married—few if any of the saints that we read about ever were. However, the 14th will be Valentine's day. As to the mode of its celebration we say nothing. Get the "stationery" and send it—get it good, nice, with pretty verses, and call in a few days to have the satisfaction of knowing that that confounded Mr. Blank, that you don't like, has got the credit of your gallantry and dimes—Yes, verily! such things have occurred, and perhaps will again.

We have a good many anniversaries—we celebrate the births and deaths of distinguished people, and the occurrence of remarkable events, but it strikes us that we neglect this good old earth of ours. We suppose she ought to have an anniversary as well as other people. She is several years old by this time, and yet her beginning has not received the honors of annual commemoration; and, indeed, it would be somewhat difficult to determine upon what day of the year to place the birthday of our respected planet; whether in spring or summer, fall or winter? Perhaps it would require a week, but what week? Upon the whole, we suggest, in place of the earth, that due honors be paid to Adam and Eve. Let us have Adam and Eve's day. They certainly were the first pair of lovers that we read about, although there is no evidence that Adam addressed glit-edged or perfumed notes to his fair sweet-heart. He made bouquets, no doubt, for he was in a garden and the flowers were plenty, and as he had no messenger that we know of, he very likely, presented the bouquets in person, assuring Miss Eve—soon to become Mrs. Adam—that the roses were nothing to her lips, and their perfume not to be compared to her breath—all this and more, no doubt, did Adam say, if not in so many words, at least he looked it as plain as words would have spoken it. And Eve believed all he said, for she was only a baby in experience, and she married Adam, and then they fell from innocence, fell out with each other, and fell out of the garden of Eden. We don't think their marrying had anything to do with that, for if Eve hadn't been married to Adam, she could have made even a bigger fool of him, which was not at all necessary.

We need hardly say that great changes in the physical appearance of the earth have taken place since the good old days of Adam and Eve—the air is colder, and the weather more variable. Costumes, too, have progressed, or, speaking more properly, have been invented, together with all the numberless arts of the toilet. We have occasionally doubted whether, for some time, Eve was in the habit of washing her face—at any rate her ablutions must have been imperfectly performed for want of soap and towels, and, says that sage man, Martin Farquhar Tupper, in his proverbial Philosophy, "What is beauty without soap?" We ask the same question.

We have been wandering on without developing the object of our remarks—elucidating any practical result from them worthy of the greatness of their research and the gravity of their propositions. Now, the reform we propose is the substitution of a new anniversary, that of Adam and Eve, as the day sacred to lovers. We do so for sundry reasons:—First, as we said before, Saint Valentine appears never to have been married—it is different to impossible for a married man to be a Saint—and he therefore can hardly be an appropriate person to preside over the preliminaries to marriage; and secondly, even if the case were different, Adam and Eve were certainly the first married couple, and to them by virtue of discovery and exploration belongs the right of presiding over the whole domain of matrimony, and its several appendages and dependencies.

Considering the change of climate—the progress of civilization, and many other good and sufficient reasons not now necessary to enumerate, we presume that a literal revival of the habits and customs not to say costumes of the "best society" of Eden, would hardly be advisable even upon the anniversary named in honor of the "enterprising proprietors" of that "magnificent improvement," but then, flowers still bloom, if Eden be no more—heart is said to leap as warmly now as when the world was younger and the hard times had not set in,—above all, people want something new—the inmates of the stationer in the shape of Valentines no longer take—the observance is fading out. Let the first married folks have their day, to be kept by those anxious to follow their example, and let flowers instead of tawdry paper be the tokens sent and returned. Upon the whole, would it not be better for the devoted swain to follow the example of Adam and carry "ye posies" in his own right hand? Then "tother fellow couldn't derive the advantage of the doubt."

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Onslow county, was held in Jacksonville, on the 1st day of February, 1858.

On motion of E. W. Fonville, Esq., the meeting was called to order and organized by appointing Jasper Etheridge, Esq., Chairman, and N. B. Hancock, Secretary.

On motion of Col. L. W. Humphrey, a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting.

L. W. Humphrey, E. W. Fonville, E. H. Costin, W. D. Humphrey and Joseph Ennett, constituted a committee, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. The time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor have been fixed upon, and that the Democracy of this county desire to be represented therein; Therefore be it

Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint thirty delegates to represent Onslow in the said Convention, which will be held in Charlotte on the 14th April next.

Resolved. That we take this occasion to express our undiminished confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of our most worthy Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States.

Resolved. That the Democratic party have reason to feel proud of the excellence of the men who have been elected to return our thanks to him for the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged his duties as Governor.

Resolved. That we take this occasion also to reiterate our unwavering adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, as marked out and laid down in the platforms of our National and State Conventions.

Resolved. That, having full confidence in the Charlotte Convention, that they will select no other than a true and loyal Democrat, we pledge to the nominee of said Convention our cordial support.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz:—

Hill King, J. T. Whitelurst, Elsie Porter, O. B. Sanders, H. H. Sandlin, A. B. Foy, W. D. Humphrey, Stephen Dixon, W. Ward, John P. Cox, W. B. Brown, E. K. Ervin, L. W. Humphrey, W. H. Howerton, James H. Foy, D. E. Sandlin, W. E. Burns, Bryan Keith, Green Hatchell, D. W. Simmons, W. E. Costin, E. H. Costin, Job Smith, Thomas Henderson, E. H. Barrum, R. S. McLean, Thomas B. Holland, R. G. Ward, E. W. Fonville, S. C. Simpson, and, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal was requested to publish the proceedings, and the other Democratic papers copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Ch'n.

N. B. HANCOCK, Sec'y.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CHARLOTTE.—We learn by the Charleston papers that the Rev. Dr. Lynch of that city has been appointed to succeed the late Bishop Reynolds, as Catholic Bishop of Charlotte.

The Courier speaks of Dr. Lynch in terms of high ability and deserved commendation as a gentleman of high ability—a finished scholar, and a most estimable man.

U. S. TREASURY.—Amount subject to draft on the 25th January, 1858, \$4,550,352 53. Amount at Wilmington, N. C., \$1,567 16.

Death of Bishop Wagh.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Bishop Wagh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning.

Kansas in the House.

The fight upon Kansas may already be said to have commenced in the House of Representatives on the 5th, arising out of a resolution offered by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to refer the whole Kansas matter to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the history of the laws and the constitution formed at Leocompton, the laws under which it originated, the events which have since taken place in the territory, etc., etc., in fact to make such an investigation as must necessarily consume many weeks if not months, and thus postpone the settlement of the question. Upon this resolution Mr. Harris demanded the previous question, which would have cut off all debate, and forced an issue unfavorable to the speedy admission of Kansas, in the absence of a number of those known to be in favor of such admission. Mr. Harris, on being appealed to, refused to withdraw the demand for the previous question, whereupon the Southern members, by motions to adjourn, and so forth, fought it out under the rules, preventing a vote being taken upon Mr. Harris' resolution under the flag of the previous question, which is not usually resorted to until the House is tired of a debate upon any question, and anxious to close it—seldom or never on the introduction of a resolution and before debate.

Say that of 90 Southern members, 86 are in favor of the prompt admission of Kansas, then 31 Northern votes will be required to make a tie. The question is, where these votes are to come from? All depends on Pennsylvania. The Democrats of N. Y. will generally stand up. If a majority of the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation goes for the measure, then New Jersey will follow suit. If not—not. The sanguine friends of the measure figure up a majority of 10 for it. Unquestionably the Administration has staked much upon the bold position it has assumed. Even victory must, for the time, produce embarrassment. This it would be folly to deny, as it would be useless to assert that this issue will not bear hard upon the Democracy of the North, against whom a ferocious hue and cry will be raised, which must produce an effect; still the country is tired of the whole thing, and the settlement once made, will be glad rather than sorry—grateful to the administration for the great good effected, and not capriciously critical about details.

No legislative business will be done until this question is disposed of—the country wants to see business done, and the wrangle ended—members of neither House can gain any additional compensation by protracting the session; therefore we may hope to see some *bona fide* approach to a settlement at a reasonably early day, but much of this must depend upon Senator Douglas. If he is willing to adopt or advise a factions opposition—to encourage a staving off of the question by means of parliamentary tactics, June may find a parallel for the heat of its days in the heat of the debates in the House of Representatives. We expect no such course from Mr. Douglas, however.

We learn from the Union of yesterday morning that the session of the 5th inst., was protracted long into the morning of the 6th, the House adjourning at 6½ a. m., on Saturday, with the understanding that the whole subject of Mr. Harris' motion should be resumed. During the greater part of the time the contest under the rules was carried on with the greatest good humor until about 2 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, when the members becoming nervous from want of sleep, a free fight occurred, starting with Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania. There are different accounts of it. It would seem that Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, being anxious to end the mess, offered a resolution for an adjournment until Monday, when the main question on Harris' resolution would be taken without the interposition of any unnecessary delays or motions. Mr. Quitman was proceeding to state why he offered this resolution, when Mr. Grow, Black Republican, who was walking up and down the aisle on the Democratic side of the Hall, objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the House." Mr. Grow responded, "This is a free Hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt demanded to know what he meant by such an answer as that. Mr. Grow replied that he meant what he said. Mr. Keitt grasped him by the throat, telling him he was a Black Republican puppy. Grow made an equally excited reply and the parties were separated for a moment, when Keitt again grasped Grow's throat and Grow struck him, the accounts generally say, knocked him down. During the scuffle the respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue, and some dozen members were soon exchanging good, dry knocks. Finally the Sergeant-at-arms separated the combatants and there was silence for the space of two minutes.

We cannot but regret this occurrence. Perhaps other accounts may yet arrive to put a different face upon it. We presume they will, but we feel that it is too true that Mr. Keitt yielded to a feeling of irritation at a moment when coolness and self-possession were all important. We fear that his indiscretion has done serious injury to the cause of Kansas. Already has he been seized upon and preached over by the Black Republican papers of the North. Already has it been used to add fuel to the flame raging in that section. Already has it weakened the hands of our Northern friends. As between Grow & Keitt, our sympathies are with the S. C. Republican, but this fact stares us in the face—that Mr. Keitt was under no obligation to speak to or to attack Mr. Grow—that Mr. Keitt could have avoided precipitating a difficulty so well-calculated to hurt his friends and benefit his enemies, and therefore it was Mr. Keitt's duty to those friends—to the cause for which they, in common, were working, to have avoided it. We speak not now of the dignity of the House, nor of the character of members. We speak simply of Mr. Keitt's duty to his friends and to the South. A man, if he is brave and excitable ought not to seek opportunities for the display of either or both qualifications at the expense of a great party and a great measure. There are interests in comparison with which Mr. Keitt, easy, and South Carolina, too, sink into comparative insignificance.

The following little ballad was sweetly sung by Miss Anna Kemp at Thalberg's Concert in this place, and brought down the house. As sung by her it was a perfect little gem, as all who attended the Concert will concede:

The Dearest Spot on Earth.
The dearest spot of earth to me,
Is home, sweet home;
The fairy land I've longed to see,
Is home, sweet home;
There home I've longed to see,
Is home, sweet home;
There where hearts are so cheering,
All the world is not so cheering.
All the world is not so cheering,
All the world is not so cheering.
I've taught my heart the way to prize
My home, sweet home;
I've learned to look with lover's eyes,
On home, sweet home;
There where words are truly lighted,
There where hearts are so united,
All the world besides I've slighted,
For home, sweet home!

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Tampano advises to the 8th of January state that the Government and State have resolved to support Tacubaya's plan. Generals Parodi and Yarra oppose it. Large forces are reported to be gathering in the vicinity of the city, who intend attacking it, should the Government insist on sustaining the dictatorship.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Kansas letters to the "Democrat" say the Legislature has passed a bill providing for a new constitution. The Delaware, Crossing and other returns were found buried beneath a wood pile in Calhoun's office, at Leocompton, by Sheriff Walker, who despatched three persons to search the Board of Commissioners, and to investigate all frauds. Writs have been issued for the arrest of McLane and Sherwood, who, it is said, have fled.

Yesterday, in pursuance of the vote for adjournment on Saturday morning, the House of Representatives was to take up and dispose of the various motions before it, including that on Mr. Harris' resolution for referring the President's Message and the Kansas question to a select committee, with instructions to make a lengthy investigation, involving much time, delay and excitement. The fate of that resolution, in some measure a test question, we have not yet been informed of. We presume that there was a considerable rallying of force on both sides, and no little excitement.

The difficulty between Messrs. Keitt and Grow forms the leading topic of newspaper comment, the whole matter receiving its tone from the opinions of those commenting upon, or reporting it. In another place we gave the account published by the Washington States, avowedly a Democratic paper, but which has recently taken sides with Mr. Douglas in opposition to the action of the Leocompton Convention. The account seems to be impartial. In common courtesy, no doubt, or, at least, in accordance with the usage of the House, Mr. Grow was out of his place in being on the Democratic side of the House, where he had no friends or associations, yet, in strict parliamentary law, the passages of the House are free to all, and the distinction of Democratic or Republican sides is merely conventional, and we know that frequently members wander all around. Under the intense excitement of Saturday morning, his presence was, to say the least, irritating to Mr. Keitt and his friends, but still Mr. Keitt, by ordering him off, gave Grow the advantage he so much prized—that of having the law on his side. Looking beyond the personal issues, Mr. Keitt's movement was injudicious, and, therefore, reprehensible, since it was one which he was not called upon to make, and since it gave his opponents and the opponents of the South the chance to make that capital for which they so anxiously desired; and circumstances showed that the Black Republicans were ready for a muss and anxiously expecting one.

The spasmodic and highfalutin style of thing is out of our life and apposed to our tastes. We find enough of it, in all conscience, in our exchanges, both from the North and from the South. One very respectable exchange seems to consider it the signal for disruption—thinks that the South ought to come out to a man to finish the fight begun by Mr. Keitt, etc., etc., while, on the other hand, the journals of the Black Republican persuasion, laud up Mr. Grow for his spunk, because, being a bigger man than Mr. Keitt, he, as they say, knocked Keitt down, or, as Keitt's friends say, Keitt was pushed down accidentally by his own friends. They are foolish enough, in this connection, to talk about Burlingame and the Clifton House, as though he were spunky! They also talk much nonsense about the arrogance and aggressiveness of slaveholders. They say that Mr. Keitt commenced the Southern game of bullying Leocompton through, and all that sort of thing.

The fact is that there exists an irritated, excited state of feeling in Congress. Mr. Keitt is an impulsive, excitable gentleman. He got mad at Grow and addressed him when he had better, or more wisely have let him alone, although we suppose, Grow's bearing was somewhat boorish. Words ensued and blows, and a disgraceful squabble, bad enough in all conscience, but the idea of making a national matter of it, is simply preposterous. When the South is forced to proceed to a disruption of all the ties that unite her to the confederacy, she will take that step under cooler leadership, and after more cautious preparation. She will precipitate herself into no contest so momentous in obedience to any signal given by an excitable gentleman, who indulges in slight physical amusements at two o'clock in the morning by way of beguiling the tedium of a protracted vigil—nor can the people of the North be made to rally around Mr. Galusha A. Grow, and be stirred up to a sudden flood of mutiny because said Grow has got himself into a muss by being among those to whom his presence was disagreeable.

The First Act.

In the House of Representatives on Monday last, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, was adopted by a vote of 114 to 111, that is by a majority of 3 votes:—

Resolved. That the message of the President of the United States concerning the constitution framed at Leocompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of fifteen members, to be appointed by the Speaker; and that said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution and the laws under which the same was originated, and into all such facts and proceedings as have transpired since the formation of said constitution, and to report thereon to the House on or before the 1st day of May next.

It is intended that little delay will spring from this—that all the information is at hand or easily attainable, and further, that as the Speaker has the appointing of the committee, it will be so constituted as to report at an early day.

We still think that the chances are in favor of the admission of the State before Easter, although the vote must necessarily be a close one. On looking over the vote given, and summing up the absentees, we can still figure up a majority for Kansas, taking this as a test vote, and we hardly think that all who voted for Harris resolution will adhere to the "bitter end."

The only further matter in the House, consisted of the personal explanations and apologies of Messrs. Keitt and Grow. That of Mr. Keitt is peculiarly manly and generous, and the frank candor of that gentleman in acknowledging his own responsibility, might be well studied by those excitable partisans who go it right or wrong, and seek to make mountains out of mole-hills. Grow's whining and puritanical, and after Mr. Keitt's, ought never to have been couched in such language as it is:—

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, addressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I ask the House to indulge me a moment in a personal explanation. The House will remember that its proceedings during the session of Friday were broken with an unpleasant incident. It is due to fair dealing that I should assume upon myself all the responsibility of the violation of its order, dignity and decorum. I was the aggressor, and whatever responsibility attaches to the act properly belongs to me alone. It is also due to justice that I should make whatever reparation is in my power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. I do that in the expression of profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unpleasant, very seldom excusable, rarely justifiable, never in a legislative body. I feel, then, the full force of the responsibility which I assume in saying that I was the aggressor, and that the entire responsibility properly belongs to me.

In this connection, I have but one other remark to make—and that is, whether any blow was struck at me is more than I can say. I am at least utterly unconvinced of having received any. With this explanation, I part with the subject.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, then spoke as follows:—MR. SPEAKER: I have been taught, from my childhood, that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature and to a Christian community, and especially when it occurs among the law-makers of a people in the midst of their deliberations. The judgment, sir,

of my ripper years has fully satisfied me that my education, in this respect, at least, has been good and true. Yet, sir, the law of self-defense I recognize as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised upon all occasions and under all circumstances, where it is necessary to protect life or person; and, sir, at the last sitting of this House I found myself unexpectedly engaged, for the first time in my life, in a personal conflict. To the House I tender, most cheerfully whatever apology is due for this violation of their order and decorum, and no one can regret more than myself that there should have been any occasion for a violation of either.

We think, after seeing the two apologies to the House, that our readers will come to the same conclusion that we do, that Mr. Keitt is that of a frank-hearted gentleman, who reclaims a casual indiscretion by a free and open acknowledgment—that of Grow, an ungenerous attempt to make capital; couched in language which no man of generous impulses—in fact, no gentleman could have employed after having listened to Mr. Keitt.

From the Washington States, of February 6th.

The Debate in the House Last Night.

The doings in the House of Representatives last night and in the "wee hours" of this morning, are chiefly interesting and remarkable—like the most successful melodramas of the scene in which the single actor has inaugurated the "great encounter." The eyes of the town are eagerly opened for the "distant hum of war-clothes men."

The President's message coming up, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, came up with it, and did not go down until he had sharply reviewed that document. He questioned its constitutionality, which the Executive had transmitted to them, met, in its essential forms, the will, wants, and wishes of the people, who were to be governed and effected by it. He did not see that the President had given them a chance of judging on the justice of its passage, because he had not transmitted the vote of the people on the constitution.

In the case of Mr. Keitt, the contest proper, and votes had been sent without a recommendation; and in the case of Kansas a constitution and recommendation without the votes.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., desired to modify his amendment to Mr. Hughes' resolution regarding the reference of the message to a select committee of thirteen. He desired to know if it could not offer a distinct proposition, but the Speaker being of opinion that it could not be entertained, Mr. Harris offered a resolution as an amendment.

The chief feature of this amendment is a reference of the message to a select committee of fifteen instead of thirteen. The member from Illinois recognized the momentous character of the subject under consideration; and nature may be said to have more information before honorable members, the more rationally and honestly could they come to a conclusion. Facts were indispensable for the country, because, if we were on the verge of a new order of things, the country at large should know it, and the cause for it. At all events, why rush the thing stupidly through?

What objections could there be to an inquiry into the facts? He believed truth never harmed anybody; and upon a great public question like this, information should be sought from all sources. He asked for nothing but what was pertinent to the issue. He was opposed to unnecessary delay; but was equally opposed to a blind hurry. He therefore offered his amendment, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, protested against this course, and thought if a majority were determined to force it, the minority at least ought to have a hearing. Then commenced a series of dodges to prevent a vote on Mr. Harris' amendment. Motions innumerable were made on every possible pretext; calls of the House followed at regular intervals, and the members were continuing to get hoarse in answer to "yea" or "nay" to their names. Motions for adjournment were squashed; motions for a recess were laughed at; motions to go into Committee of the Whole met entire contempt; motions to be excused from voting were numerous; questions of privilege had no chance; propositions for a compromise moved the House to exceeding mirth and laughter. The opposition voted parties with him with him. At one o'clock, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved "in good faith, that when the house adjourned, it be to meet in the old Hall." We didn't know what for, as the motion was not entertained.

"How long," asked an honorable member—"how long will it take to call the yeas and nays already ordered?"

Mr. Keitt, "About four hours!" It will be seen that the opposition to the Leocompton measure must have been strong, as every motion to delay made by its advocates was overruled by a majority. Thus there was no end to the moving of members in the House, although they did not move out of it.

Matters went on in this way, and generally in a good-natured and good-humored willingness, until about twenty minutes to two o'clock in the morning, when "Flooding showed another sight."

All sorts of motions were being made, and Mr. Grow was moving towards the Speaker's chair, down the avenue, contiguous to the Speaker's desk, the seat of Mr. Keitt. Some honorable member made a motion.

Mr. Keitt said: "Go to your own side of the House, sir, and make your objections there."

Mr. Grow promptly replied "he would make his objection where he pleased;" and indiscreetly followed up this remark, by saying that "he wouldn't be thinking by a slave-driver."

This was the tocsin for war; Mr. Keitt, thinking with Macbeth that the "flighty purpose never o'er-takes unless the deed go with it," struck the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grow returned the blow, the parties clenched, and in rushed members from all sides, hoping to end this little row, but unconsciously contributing to commence a new one. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, interposed as peacemaker, and succeeded in parting them. He was holding Mr. Grow, when a crowd rushed up, and he was struck, as he supposed, by Mr. Washburne, Illinois.

Mr. Barksdale turned and gave Washburne several severe blows, when they were parted.

The row went fast and furious right under the Speaker's chair, and in thorough disregard of the presence of the occupants of the reporter's gallery.

Some thirty or forty members got so entangled and jammed up that it was difficult to see which was which, or which got the worst or the best of it. Blows were given and taken indiscriminately. The affair was timed by a sporting chronicler present, who says it occupied one minute and a half.

Speaker Orr and the Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Glosbrenner, deserve credit and commendation for the prompt energy with which they succeeded in calming the tumult.

When all "was calm again," the House fell back into its good humored ways, the "little brush" having waked up some of the most unpatriotic who dozed, unconscious of the momentousness of the occasion. The members went on resolving and moving, and making the "yea" and "nays," until after 6 o'clock this morning, when Gen. Quitman introduced a resolution, suspending action on all other motions, except the previous question, (Harris' motion to refer the whole subject to the select committee,) which was made, by acclamation, the special order for Monday at 10 o'clock; and the house adjourned, as Burns says, "up in the mornin' carlie."

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at her wharf this evening.

The Steamship Arago arrived out on the 21st ult. Corros.—Sales of the week 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,500 bales, and for export 4,000 bales. The article has advanced a quarter, generally in fair and middling. Stock in port 300,000 bales, including 2